SEARCH RESULTS FOR: KRAŠIĆ

# Introduction

Posted on **January 5, 2009**

**Introductory Remarks**

In June 2000, a number of US intelligence reports, memoranda, interviews and other materials dealing with post-World War II Europe has been declassified. Some of them deal with Croatians and other peoples in the region. Materials we have on hand will be made available on this site so that scholars, and the public at large, may read them, analyze them, and reach their own conclusions. The information gathered by the intelligence agents gives us an opportunity not only to learn more about the lives of the individuals and groups they were after, but also about the agents' attitudes and mind-set of their governments.

The US Government saw it fit to declassify these and similar documents and we are doing a service to the public at large by making them available. We hope they will be useful in our search for understanding of the post-World War II world.

These and similar documents are deposited in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, D.C.

Special thanks to our friend Michael Allen for his interest in the subject and for making the documents that will be posted available to us.

The first files from NARA that we are posting on http://www.cuvalo.net deals with the infamous Yugoslav secret police UDBA and also with the transfer of Alojzije cardinal Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb, from the prison to the village of Krasic and surveillance of the cardinal while under the house arrest.

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**Uvodne napomene**

U lipnju 2000. godine američke su vlasti za javnost otvorile mnogobrojne dokumente prikupljene od strane američkih (i drugih) tajnih službi koji se odnose na vremena poslije Drugog svjetskog rata. Neki od tih dokumenata tiču se Hrvata, ali i drugih u tom dijelu svijeta. Dokumenti koji se odnose na Hrvate mogu se uglavnom svrstati u dva dijela. Jedan broj njih govori o NDH, posebice o traganju za Pavelićem odmah iza rata, a drugi o UDBi i komunističkoj Jugoslaviji. Preslike dokumenata koje imamo donosti ćemo na ovom portalu na uvid povjesničarima i javnosti. Napominjemo, kod povijesnih prosudba sve se mora uzimati s oprezom, posebice izvješća tajnih službi, jer u njima ima previše nepoznatog (tko su izvori, motivi suradnje, objektivnost izvora itd.), kao i činjenica da su informacije prikupljane i izvješća pisana s određenim zadacima. Dakle, ovi i ovakvi dokumenti nam mogu dati nove podatke i spoznanja o ljudima, skupinama i prilikama tog vremena, ali također i o suradnicima tajnih službi, agentima koji su informacije prikupljali i pisali izvješća, njihovim osobnim motivacijama i svjetonazorima, pa i o vladama kojima su ta izvješća služila. Zato, naše je danas ne osuđivati, nego proučavati i prosuđivati, da bismo došli do što bolje spoznaje i razumijevanja prošlosti.

Dokumenti koje budemo donosili se nalaze u National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, D.C.
Posebna zahvala ide prijatelju Michaelu Allenu za suradnju i za preslike dokumenata koje ćemo objavljivati na ovom portalu.
Prvo izvješće koje donosimo na http://www.cuvalo.net iz NARA dokumentacije odnosi se na ustroj zloglasne UDBe te na „doček“ i život Alojzija kardinala Stepinca u Krašiću nakon dolaska iz lepoglavskog zatvora.
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Za one koji ne čitaju engleski, slijedi sažetak na hrvatskom. Nadamo se da će netko od čitatelja u skorijoj budućnosti prevesti cjeli tekst.
Air Intelligence Information Report
Report 51B-D-14492-A
Subject:Yugoslav Secret Poice
From (Agency): 7050 AISW (USAFE)
Date of report: 13-20 Oct 54
Date of Information: Jul 49 – May 52
Reported by: W. L. Van Meter, Major, USAF
Source: 219536
Osoba koja je informirala Amerikance bila je visoko pozicionirana u policijskim, odnosno kontra-obajveštajnim redovima u Hrvatskoj.
Struktura jugoslavenske tajne policije – sažetak iz izvornika
(51B-D-14492-A; B; C)
Jugoslavenska tajna služba počinje1942. osnivanjem postrojba „PPK-a“ Piscu izvješća nije poznato što predstavlja skraćenica PPK, ali koliko znamo PPK je stajalo za „Protiv pete kolone“, takozvani “pepekovci”. Svaki partizanski korpus imao je po jedanu „PPK“ bojnu/bataljun. Iz redova PPK osnovana je OZNA (Odjeljenje zaštite naroda) 1943., a ime je promijenjeno u UDBA (Uprava državne bezbjednosti) 1946. godine. Udba je bila pod kontrolom Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova.
Izvješće veli da u Jugoslaviji postoji politička, gospodarska i vojna tajna služba. Vojna služba je pod kontrolom vojske i odvojena je od civline tajne službe, koja se bavi političkom i gospodarskom špijunažom. Gospodarska tajna služba je u okviru Ministarstva vanjskih poslova. Postojale su dakle dvije posebne kontra-obavještajne službe; jedna vojna (KOS), koja ima dva dijela (KOS vojske i KOS milicije), i druga civilna kontraobavještajan sluzba, to jest Udba.
Uloga Udbe je borba protiv političke i ekonomske spijunaže, subverzivnih djelatnosti, sabotaža i sličnih štetnih djelatnosti: agitacije i propagande, revolucionarnih organizacija, sovjetksih „kominformista“, te borba protiv klera. Rad Udbe uključuje također vojnu kontra- obavještajnu službu ako su osobe koje se bave takvom spijunažom iz civilnih redova. Djelatnost Kosa uključuje samo one osobe koje su aktivne u vojsci i miliciji.
Središnja Uprava državne bezbjednosti za cijelu Jugoslaviju, zvana „Udba Beograd“ nalazi se u Beogradu u ulici Miloša Velikog.
Svaka Jugo republika i autonomna pokrajina ima je svoju Upravu državne bezbjednosti. Sve su one podređene središnjoj Udbi u Beogradu. Svaki glavni grad, osim Titograda i Prištine, ima gradsku Udbu, koja je podložna republičkoj. Udba za grad Zagreb nalazi se na uglu Trga Zrinski i Đorđevićeve ulice.
Svi drugi gradovi u Jugoslaviji imaju Odjelenja Udbe. Osječka Udba se nalazi na Zagrebačkoj ulici.

Centralna Udba, kao i one na nižim razinama, imaju sljedeće odjele/sekcije: špijunaža, subverzija, sabotaža, štetne djelatnosti, agitacija i propaganda, revolucionarne organizacije, Inforbiro, kler, ekonomsko-financijka sekcija, kartoteka, sekreterijat.

Šef središnje Udbe u Beogradu je general s naslovom ministra. Generali su šefovi i na republičkoj razini, a na gradskoj razini su pukovnici ili niži oficiri. Svaki odjel/sekcija ima svog šefa.

Djelovanje

„Residents“ (Stalni suradnici? – Nismo sigurni u službeni naziv na hrvatskom) su pomoćnici operativcima, uvijek provjereni i odani komunisti. Njihov zadatak je susresti se s doušnicima, prenijeti im zadatke koje su primili od operativnih oficira, primati pisana izvješća i predati izvješća operativcima. Nisu smjeli imati više od 6 doušnika na vezi, niti manje od 3 doušnika. Stalni suradnici su se uzimali samo tamo gdje je bio veći broj doušnika pa operativci nisu mogli biti u vezi sa svima.

Agenti su osobe koje su primorane raditi za Udbu i nikad ne rade dragovoljno. Agenti primaju specifične pismene naredbe od operativaca i moraju izvijestiti operativce pismenim putem.

Doušnici su osbe koje rade za Udbu dragovoljno i uvijek moraju biti izvan Partije, to jest „nekompromitirane“ u očima naroda, jer u suprotnom, narod im nebi vjerovao. Oni moraju davati pisana izvješća operativcima ili stalnim suradnicima potpisana krivim imenom. Kod sastanka s operativcima ili stalnim suradnicima doušnici moraju dati kratko usmeno izvješće o predemtu istrage i odmah dobiju novi zadatak. Operativci se nikad ne služe krivim imenima.

Svi suradnici Udbe su nagrađivani za svoj rad, ovisno o važnosti zadatka i kvaliteti rada.

Udba razlikuje 6 vrsta tajnih agenata: agenti razrade, agenti veznici, putujući agenti, agenti za prepoznavanje, agenti za pratnju i agenti za provjeravanje. (Nastavlja se detaljno tumačenje svake od tih vrsta.)

Osim gore navedenih, postoje još dvije vrste agenata: „agenti dvojnici“ i „agenti dvoličnjaci“. Dvojnici su oni koji rade za dvije tajne službe, ali koji daju prave informacije samo jednoj strani, a lažne drugoj. Dvoličnjaci rade za dvije tajne službe i daju prave informacije na obje strane. Ako Udba uhvati „dvoličnjaka“, onda takav mora nastaviti raditi za nju kao „dvojac“ i provjeravan je od strane drugih agenata. Udbino pravilo je da svaki agenat ima „paralelnog agenta“ koji prima iste zadatke i treba provjeravati rad paralenog agenta.

Izvješće dalje govori o metodama ispitivanja, vođenju evidencije, sistemu komuniciranja, regrutiranju, plaćanju tajne policije i suradnika, sigurnosnim mjerama unutar Udbe itd.

Drugi dio (51B-D14492-D) izvješća govori o Udbinim pripremama za „doček“ kardinala Stepinaca iz lepoglavskog zatvora u Krašić (5. prosinca 1951.) i detaljno opisuje kardinalovo „osiguranje“. Tu se spominju imena raznih Udbaša, kao na primjer Jože Drpića i sličnih, te nekih doušnika, uključujući neke i iz Stepinčeve obitelji, ljude koji su vjerojatno bili ucijenjeni surađivati s Udbom. Ipak je najzanimljivija činjenica da je čovjek koji je bio zadužen za „osiguranje“ u isto vrijeme je izvor informacija za ovo američko izvješće. Zasigruno će oni iz nekadašnjih/današnjih tajnih službi željeti pronaći tko je bio taj čovjek. Vjerojatno je već pokojni, a ako i nije, što mu mogu?!

Treći dio (51B-D-14492-E) ovog izvješća opis je nekih vrsta oružja u tadašnjoj Jugo-

miliciji. Ništa novog ni zanimljivog.
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APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

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| COUNTRY | REPORT NO. | (LEAVE BLANK) |
|---|---|---|
| GERMANY | 51B-D-14492-B | |

# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

| SUBJECT | | |
|---|---|---|
| YUGOSLAVIAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE | | |
| AREA REPORTED ON | | FROM (Agency) |
| YUGOSLAVIA | | 7050 AISW (USAFE) |
| DATE OF REPORT | DATE OF INFORMATION | EVALUATION |
| 13 - 20 Oct 54 | Jul 49 - May 52 | C-3 |
| PREPARED BY (Officer) | | SOURCE |
| W. L. VAN METER, Major, USAF | | 219536 |

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)
None

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I. PREAMBLE:

SOURCE was militia man in OSIJEK (45 33N/18 42E) Feb 47 - Jul 49, secretary of counter-intelligence administration in OSIJEK Jul 49 - Aug 50. Attended counter-intelligence school in ZAGREB (45 48N/15 58E) Aug 50 - Nov 50. Served as 2nd Lt of militia counter-intelligence in PODRAVSKA SLATINA (45 43N/17 42E) Nov 50 - Jul 51, in ZAGREB Jul 51 - Dec 51. Was then commander of militia post in KRASIC (coordinates unknown; located southwest of ZAGREB in district JASTREBARSKO (45 40N/15 39E) with special order to guard Cardinal STEPINAC, Dec 51 - May 52. By his own duty as militia counter-intelligence officer, SOURCE knew and was able to describe organization and methods of Yugoslavian militia counter-intelligence. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt; all figures are approximate unless otherwise specified.

II. HISTORY, MISSION AND ORGANIZATION OF YUGOSLAVIAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE:

Yugoslavian counter-intelligence of the Armed Forces was called "KOS" (Kontra-Obavestajna Sluzba - Counter Intelligence Service), consisted of 2 parallel organizations: "Army Counter-Intelligence (KOS Armije) and "Militia Counter-Intelligence (KOS Milicije). Militia Counter-Intelligence was organized 1949, Army Counter-Intelligence probably already 1948; Militia Counter-Intelligence was controlled by commander of militia who was subordinate to Ministry of Interior. Army Counter-Intelligence was subordinate to general staff.

Development of militia counter-intelligence was in close relation to organization and development of militia. First organization of militia counter-intelligence 1949 was as follows: there was a central "KOS" Department for entire Yugoslavia in BELGRADE (44 50N/20 30E). "KOS" Departments in capitals of each Yugoslavian Republic and autonomous region were subordinate to Central "KOS" Department in BELGRADE. "KOS" Departments of each Republic and autonomous region were divided into several subordinate "Regional KOS Departments" which always concided with"Regional Militia Administrations" and always were in the same bldgs as the latter. Regional KOS Departments were called "IXth Section" of "Regional Militia Administrations". At that time, Croatian Republic was divided into following "Regional Militia Administrations" and "Regional KOS Departments": ZAGREB, OSIJEK, KARLOVAC (45 29N/15 33E), BJELOVAR (45 54N/16 51E), SPLIT (43 31N/16 26E), RIJEKA (45 21N/14 24E).

_____ INCLS.

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Subordinate units of "Regional Militia Administrations" were "Militia City Administrations" and "Militia District Administrations", both of them divided into "Militia Posts". Regional Militia Administrations were considered to be superfluous and, therefore, disbanded Oct-Nov 50. Militia City and District Administrations with subordinate Militia Posts continued to exist and were put under direct control of Militia Administrations of Republics or autonomous regions. Regional KOS Departments also were disbanded Oct-Nov 50. New organization provided one KOS officer, under the name of an investigating reviewer (istrazni referent), for each militia city and district administration. As the number of available KOS officers was not sufficient, a special class of militia officers and NCOs was trained for KOS officers Aug-Nov 50.

Second reorganization of militia was made Dec 51. Militia city and district administrations were disbanded and replaced by one militia platoon each. Four militia platoons formed 1 militia company. KOS officers of militia city and district administrations were removed. One KOS officer only was attached to headquarters of each militia company. Superfluous KOS officers were returned to normal service in militia units.

Students of militia counter-intelligence school were taught that mission of Army and militia counter-intelligence was "defense from all kinds of unfriendly activity in order to enable Army and Militia to carry out their missions". Hereby, specific mission of Army Counter-Intelligence was keeping of military secrets, mission of Militia Counter-Intelligence preferably keeping of state secrets. Specific mission of militia counter intelligence officers was surveillance of militia personnel.

After second reorganization, Dec 51, organization of militia was as follows: Supreme militia headquarters in BELGRADE with subordinate militia headquarters called "Komande" in capitals of each Yugoslavian Republic and autonomous region. Each militia headquarters commanded several militia companies, each divided into 4 platoons (vod), each platoon consisting of several militia posts (stanica). Eachrural district normally had 1 militia platoon. Each militia post was operating for 2-3 villages. Beside mentioned militia companies, capitals of Republics and autonomous regions had 1 motorized militia company, equipped with motorcycles, and 1 cavalry militia company each. Besides, 1 cavalry militia company was in SUBOTICA (46 07N/19 40E), 1 cavalry militia platoon in SOMBOR (45 46N/19 07E). Capitals of Yugoslavian Republics had so-called "Traffic Companies" and "Militia Security Companies". Mission of the latter was to guard prisons and to convoy prisoners. To each of these Militia companies, one KOS officer under the name of an "investigating reviewer" was attached.

Captials of Yugoslavian Republics and autonomous regions still had one "Special Militia Battalion" each, subordinate directly to militia commander of the particular Republic or autonomous region. Mission of these special battalions was to guard ministries and central committees of Communist Party. Surveillance of personnel of these battalions was not made by KOS, but by "UDBa" officers.

Central headquarters of militia counter-intelligence, called "IXth Section" was in the bldg of supreme militia headquarters in BELGRADE, Milosa Velikog Street, number unknown. Seats of militia counter-intelligence departments (called KOS Departments) subordinate to central headquarters of militia counter-intelligence in BELGRADE, always were in bldgs of militia headquarters

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of each Yugoslavian Republic and autonomous region and always had the name "IXth Section". There were no smaller administrative units of militia counter-intelligence. Headquarters of of militia companies always were located in towns. KOS officers were not subordinate to commander of militia company to which they were attached, but responsible directly to their KOS Department. However, commanders of militia companies were obliged to carry out whatever KOS officer demanded.

Central headquarters of militia counter-intelligence in BELGRADE and militia counter-intelligence departments of each Republic and autonomous region consisted of operational section, investigation section, card-index section and secretary's office. Chief of militia counter-intelligence department in ZAGREB was a Major. Operational section employed 5 officers; investigation section 3 officers; card-index section 1 officer and 2 NCOs; secretary's office 1 officer.

Militia counter-intelligence had close connection and cooperation with Army counter-intelligence and "UDBa".

III. OPERATIONAL DATA:

Cooperational network of militia counter-intelligence consisted of "residents", "agents", and "informants". According to the order that each militia post had at least 5 militia men, beside post commander, KOS officers had order to recruit at least 2 militia men of each militia post as "informants". If militia company was so large that KOS officer was unable to maintain contact with all of his "informants", he had to recruit one or more "residents" among militia men in order to maintain connection with "informants". Agents were recruited in cases of necessity, i.e. only for special cases requiring investigation. Duties and activities of KOS cooperators were the same as of "UDBa" cooperators, described in Rpt A, Sec III.

KOS did not distinguish 6 groups of agents as "UDBa" did, but used only one type of agents: "investigation agents" (agenti razrade). If it was necessary to employ another type of agent, KOS used "UDBa" agents. Just as "UDBa" agents and informants, KOS agents were given concrete assignment but KOS informants received general assignments. Both of them, agents and informants, had to hand over written reports. Regarding meeting places, KOS had the same prescriptions and practices as "UDBa".

So-called realization distinguished from "UDBa" practice; KOS used only realization by apprehension. Investigation (razrada) referred only to militia men, particularly to civilians if they were participants in unfriendly actions of militia men. If authors of unfriendly action were civilians, and one or more militia men only participants in this action, investigation was carried out by "UDBa". KOS had strict order to conduct investigation against militia personnel very quickly so that an unfriendly militia man would be unable to continue his destructive activity while being on duty.

Militia men considered to be "unfriendly elements" usually were adherents of Soviet "KOMINFORM". If KOS officer was notified by an agent and had sufficient evidence that a militia man was adherent of "KOMINFORM", he immediately had to arrest this militia man. If there was not sufficient evidence of unfriendly activity, but KOS officer believed that militia man's activity might be detrimental to interests of the state, militia man was to be dismissed immediately. Militia man was told fictitious reasons for dismissal,

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usually disciplinary reasons, so that he would not perceive that he was under investigation. Incriminating material was given to "UDBa", which conducted further investigation against this man by means of agents. If a militia man had been arrested directly by KOS officer, he was interrogated by the same officer and then turned over to the competent KOS Department for further trial. Each KOS Department in capitals of republics and autonomous regions had its own prison. Incriminated militia man then was taken to military court.

Interrogation methods practiced by KOS were the same as used by UDBa" (ref to Rpt A, Sec IV).

Officers of militia counter-intelligence wore the same uniforms as militia officers, had no distinguishing insignia; were armed with 7.65mm hammerless pistol known as "FN", 9 rounds, manufactured in KRAGUJEVAC (44 01N/20 55 B).

IV. FILING AND INDEXING SYSTEM:

Central headquarters of militia counter-intelligence in BELGRADE and militia counter-intelligence departments of each Republic and autonomous region had 2 card indexes: card index # I consisted of 2 separate parts: card-index "A" containing active unfriendly elements in alphabetical order, and card index "C" containing passive unfriendly elements. Card-index "C" was divided into following 4 separate groups: "C-1", names of militia men having participated involuntarily in any inimical organization, such as "USTASA", "CETNIK", occupation forces. Number of these persons was extremely small. All militia men having participated in one of these organizations voluntarily, were checked by "UDBa" and dismissed between 1949 and 1951. Card index "C-2" contained names of militia men having been members of any organization of the old regime "C-3", names of militia men known as malcontents and grumblers; "C-4", names of militia men having committed any disciplinary breaches.

Persons contained in card-index "C" were suspected because "KOS" supposed that enemy might use such persons for his purposes. If "KOS" officer was notified by one of his cooperators that a certain militia man started an active unfriendly activity, he asked the chief of his "KOS Department" to permit investigation on this man and to transfer his name from card-index "A" to card-index "C". Having obtained this permit, "KOS" officer ordered an agent to investigate this man. Permission of chief of "KOS Department" also was necessary for so-called realization.

Card-indexes "A" and "C" contained the same personal data as "UDBa" card indexes (ref to Rpt A, Sec V).

Beside mentioned card indexes, "KOS Department" of each Republic and autonomous region kept dossiers with complete positive and negative data for every militia man.

Card index # II, containing names of cooperators, i.e. residents, agents, and informants, consisted of 2 parts. Part I, called "Form # 1" (Obrazac Broj 1"), contained all personal data including written obligation and cover name. This part was kept at "KOS Department". Part II, called "Form # 2" (Obrazac Broj 2), contained all reports written by agents and informants; this part was kept by the KOS officer of each militia company personally.

KOS did not have any special albums. In case of necessity KOS applied to "UDBa" for particulars.

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V. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS:
Militia Counter-Intelligence did not have own radio stations. In case of necessity they used "UDBa" radio stations. In this case, radio messages were handed over by KOS officer to UDBa commander personally. Mail of militia counter intelligence was forwarded by UDBa couriers as described in Rpt A, Sec VI.

VI. RECRUITING OF COOPERATORS:
Residents, agents, and informants of militia counter-intelligence were recruited in the same way as UDBa cooperators. Ref to Rpt A, Sec VII.

VII. PAY OF MILITIA COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND COOPERATORS:
Pay of KOS officers and cooperators was in accordance with pay of UDBa officers and cooperators. Ref to Rpt A, Sec VIII.

VIII. ARMY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE:
SOURCE knew only that all branches of the armed forces, i.e. Army, Air Force and Navy, had counter-intelligence officers, at least each regiment. Organizational details of Army counter-intelligence unknown. Activities of Army counter-intelligence officers referred to military personnel only. SOURCE believed that operational methods of Army counter-intelligence were the same as militia counter-intelligence. SOURCE knew only that Army counter-intelligence officers wore normal military uniforms, and had no distinguishing insignia.

IX. PERSONAL DATA:
1. Chief of Central Headquarters of Militia Counter-Intelligence in BELGRADE was Toso GAVRILOVIC, in 1951 a Lt Col, small build, slender, black hair, black moustache, wore eye glasses.
2. Personnel of Militia Counter-Intelligence Department in ZAGREB "Savska Cesta" Street, in one bldg with Militia Headquarters for Croatia and Croatian Ministry of Interior:
Chief of Militia Counter-Intelligence for Croatia was Grga FRKOVIC, Major, Croatian, 35 years, 1.65m, slender, black hair, black eyes, married. Number of official telephone: ZAGREB 34-240; all KOS officers living in rural districts had order to call this telephone number.
Deputy chief and chief of operational section was Mane TRBOJEVIC, Capt 1st class, Serbian, born 1926 in GOSPIC (44 33N/15 23E), 1.67m, stocky, black hair, black eyes, single. Partisan since 1941. Beside his KOS duty, TRBOJEVIC also was juryman of the military court in ZAGREB.
Chief of investigation section was Lyubo DAMYANOVIC, Capt 1st class, Serbian, 33 years, 1.85m, stocky, dark hair, brown eyes, extraordinarily long nose, single. Partisan since 1941.
Deputy chief of investigation section was Djuro VIDAKOVIC, 2nd Lt, Croatian, 28 years, 1.74m, stocky, blond hair, married. Unable to pronounce "r", slight stuttering of voice.
Instructor of operational section was Milic MALIC, Capt 1st class, Serbian, 38 years, 1.70m, stocky, black curly hair, black eyes, married. Partisan since 1941. Secretary of KOS Department was Mirko BORKOVIC, 2nd Lt, Croatian, born 1928 in the area of ZADAR (44 07N/15 15E), 1.70m, slender, brown hair, brown eyes, bandy legs.
3. Names of KOS officers attached to militia companies:
Operational officer in RIJEKA was Simo BASIC, 1st Lt, Croatian, 30 years, born in BUZET (45 24N/13 59E), 1.90m, slender, black hair, black eyes, single. Spoke Italian fluently, Croatian incorrectly.

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Operational officer in DUBROVNIK (42 39N/18 09E) was Brank SASA, 2nd Lt, Croatian, born 1927 in the LIKA region (44 46N/15 10E), 1.70m, slender, brown hair, brown eyes, single.
Operational officer in KARLOVAC was Vlado RADAKOVIC, 1st Lt., Serbian, 29 years, from the LIKA region, 1.75m, slender, blond curly hair, blue eyes.
Operational officer in SISAK (45 29N/16 22E) was Franyo ZRILIC, 1st Lt, Croatian, born 1925 in DELNICE (45 24N/14 48E), 1.70m, stocky, blond hair, big blue eyes.
Operational officer in OSIJEK was Dane CUK, 2nd Lt, Serbian, born 1927 in the area of KARLOVAC, 1.73m, stocky, black hair, black eyes, married. Suffering from tuberculosis of lungs.
Operational officer in VINKOVCI (45 17N/18 49E) was Eduard STROK, 1st Lt, Croatian, 31 years, born in the area of KRAPINA (46 10N/15 53E), 1.60m, stocky, blond hair, blue eyes, married, had 1 son. Former occupation was blacksmith.
Operational officer in SLAVONSKI BROD (45 09N/18 02E) was Milan KRANJCEVIC, 1st Lt, Serbian, 30 years, from LIKA region, 1.70m, slender, brown hair, brown eyes, married, had 2 daughters. Always wore boots and walked stoop shouldered.
Operational officer in NOVA GRADISKA (45 16N/17 23E) was Stevo SVILAR, 2nd Lt, Croatian, 28 years, from the area of ZAGREB, 1.75m, slender, blond hair, blue eyes, single.
Operational officer in DARUVAR (45 35N/17 14E) was Branko DURAKOVIC, 1st Lt, Croatian, 32 years, 1.85m, slender, black hair, black eyes, black moustache, married, a Czech woman from KONCANICA (45 38N/17 11E).
Operational officer in VIROVITICA (45 50N/17 23E) was Luka DRAGOJEVIC, 2nd Lt, Croatian, 40 years, 1.65m, slender, brown hair, brown eyes, married. Walked stoop shouldered.
Operational officer in GOSPIC was Nikola TRKULJA, 2nd Lt, Croatian, 28 years, born in the area of KARLOVAC, 1.70m, stocky, black hair, black eyes, married.
Operational officer of militia traffic company in ZAGREB was Ivan KRSNIK, 1st Lt, Croatian, 30 years, from the area of ZAGREB, 1.80m, slender, blond hair, blue eyes, married, had 1 child.
Operational officer for militia units of ZAGREB city was Milan ASIC, Capt 1st class, Serbian, 35 years, from the area of KARLOVAC, 1.75m, slender, blond hair, married. Was partisan since 1941.

X. GENERAL INFORMATION:

SOURCE heard that both Yugoslavian Intelligence organizations, i.e. military and civilian intelligence service (ref to Rpt A, Sec II) had special training schools. Details unknown. Yugoslavian Intelligence agents going to Communist countries always were sent as illegal border crossers and always pretended to be refugees and confirmed adherents of Soviet type Communism. Intelligence agents going to Western countries were either sent as illegal border crossers and alleged refugees, or legally with pass and having order to ask for asylum in one of the Western countries.

Beside intelligence training schools, Yugoslavia also had special schools for terroristic actions, subversion and sabotage, but details were unknown. SOURCE believed these schools were commanded by the Army.

W. L. VAN METER
Major, USAF
Commander
7051 AISS

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT: SELECTION AND TRAINING OF YUGOSLAVIAN SECRET POLICE AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

| AREA REPORTED ON | FROM (Agency) | |
|---|---|---|
| YUGOSLAVIA | 7050 AISW (USAFE) | |
| DATE OF REPORT | DATE OF INFORMATION | EVALUATION |
| 13 - 20 Oct 54 | Jul 49 - May 52 | C-3 |
| PREPARED BY (Officer) | SOURCE | |
| W. L. VAN METER, Major, USAF | 219536 | |

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

None.

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I. PREAMBLE: SOURCE was Militia man in OSIJEK (45 33N/18 42E) Feb 47 - Jul 49, secretary of counter-intelligence administration in OSIJEK Jul 49 - Aug 50. Attended counter-intelligence school in ZAGREB (45 48N/15 58E) Aug 50 - Nov 50. Served as 2nd Lt. of Militia Counter-Intelligence in PODRAVSKA SLATINA (45 43N/17 42E) Nov 50 - Jul 51, in ZAGREB Jul 51 - Dec 51. Was then commander of Militia Post in KRASIC (coordinates unknown; located southwest of ZAGREB, district JASTREBARSKO 45 40N/15 39E) with special order to guard Cardinal STEPINAC, Dec 51 - May 52. By his duty as counter-intelligence officer and close cooperation with Secret Police, SOURCE knew and was able to describe selection and training of Yugoslavian secret police and counter-intelligence personnel. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt.

II. SELECTION AND TRAINING OF YUGOSLAVIAN SECRET POLICE PERSONNEL:

Candidates for "UDBa" officers ("Uprava Drzavna Bezbednosti" - State Security Administration) preferably were selected from former partisans, helpers of partisans, who were known as good and reliable Communists - mostly former partisan officers and on rare occasions NCOs who could be advanced to officers. Very often "Residents" i.e. "UDBa" cooperators were presented for a career as "UDBa" officers. Presentation of candidates could be made only by the chief of a "UDBa" office, who first consulted with operational officers of his office and then submitted presentation to chief of State Security Administration of republic or autonomous region. State Security Administration forwarded this presentation to Central State Security Administration in BELGRADE (44 50N/20 30E) which decided if candidate would be admitted to "UDBa" or not. If candidate was admitted, he was sent to an "UDBa" training school.

"UDBa" had special training schools in the following capitals of Yugoslavian republics: in BELGRADE (for Serbia), ZAGREB (for Croatia), SARAJEVO (43 50N/18 25E) for Bosnia and Herzegovina; SKOPLJE (42 00N/21 29E) for Macedonia; LJUBLJANA (46 02N/14 30E) for Slovenia. The republic Montenegro and the autonomous regions Voyvodina and Kosovo and Metohiya had no "UDBa" training schools of their own and candidates for "UDBa" officers from these areas were sent to "UDBa" training school in BELGRADE. Entire operational personnel of "UDBa", exclusively officers, was trained in above-mentioned schools. Each course of instruction lasted 3 months. Courses of instructions were held one after the other and number of participants varied. Every "UDBa" officer was required to attend a new course of

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instruction every 2 years.

Special subjects of instruction during these courses were as follows:

1. History and methods of intelligence services in socialistic and capitalistic countries;
2. Practical work with cooperational network consisting of "residents", "agents" and "informants". This subject of instruction was considered to be of greatest importance. Students were taught which characteristic qualities cooperators were required to have, from which circles and how and where they were supposed to be recruited.
3. Surveillance of suspected persons.
4. Cultural education of "UDBa" officers. - Beside above-mentioned courses of instruction, "UDBa" officers were required to attend, while being on duty, a secondary Communist Party school for 6 months. Subject of instruction at these party schools were: Political economy i.e. chiefly studies of the book "Capital" by Karl MARX; basic principles of theory of Marxism-Leninism; theory of State and Law; History of Yugoslavian Communist Party.

"UDBa" school in ZAGREB was in the bldg of State Security Administration for Croatian Republic, formerly "Savska Cesta" street, but transferred to another bldg in 1953 and present address is unknown.

"UDBa" operational officers had military training with theoretical and practical examinations every 6 months. Theoretical examination included: Weapons - including firing instructions and theory, topography, anti-aircraft defense, tactical tasks. Practical examination consisted of a tactical combat task on the terrain whereby fictitious combat elements from company to battalion strength were used. Purpose of this practical examination was to enable every "UDBa" officer to command a military unit in case of war. - Besides, "UDBa" officers every year had firing practices with rifles, pistols, submachine guns, machine guns. Quantities of ammunition spent for firing practices were very small, due to measures of economy.

III. SELECTION AND TRAINING OF COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL:

Candidates for Militia Counter Intelligence officers ("KOS" Milicije - "Kontra Obavestajna Sluzba Milicije" - Militia Counter-Intelligence Service) were selected from reliable Militia officers and NCOs by Militia commander of each republic or autonomous region personally. Candidates were ordered by phone or telegram to their Militia commander without knowing the purpose of this order. They started to participate in a course of instruction, but were not told that this was a counter-intelligence school. For the first 2 weeks, they only had lectures about general tasks of Militia and during this time students were checked by agents. If a student was considered not to fulfill requirements, he was returned to his Militia unit. Students who were accepted remained at school and were notified that they were selected to attend a counter-intelligence school. Militia court er-intelligence schools existed in each capital of Yugoslavian republics. Two autonomous regions Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohiya did not have own counter-intelligence schools. Students from these areas attended Militia counter-intelligence school in BELGRADE. Militia counter-intelligence schools normally were in a separate wing of Militia NCO training schools; this wing was off limits to all civilians and Militia men except instructors and students. Militia counter-intel-

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ligence school in ZAGREB was on "Sveti Duh" Street # 125 (name of this street was changed now into "Mihovil Pavleka Miskina" Street). Director of school was Major BAHORIC, later Lt. Colonel (Ref. to Rpt. A, Section X, 1.). Teachers were, beside director, 2 "UDBa" officers, names unknown. Courses of instruction at Militia counter-intelligence schools lasted 3 months.

Subjects of instruction at Militia counter-intelligence school were as follows: 1. History of counter-intelligence services in capitalistic and socialistic countries, 2. Practical work with cooperational network consisting of "residents", "agents" and "informants", 3. Practice of legendary reports and misinformation, 4. Practice of realization by apprehension or disintegration.

1. History of counter-intelligence services in capitalistic and socialistic countries. Students were taught that main difference between capitalistic and socialistic counter-intelligence services was that socialistic counter-intelligence was better for cooperators, i.e. greater part of cooperators was recruited on a voluntary base and therefore were convinced of the necessity to fight against enemies, whereas socialistic counter-intelligence services did not kill their cooperators after completion of assignments as capitalists did. The best intelligence organization of the world was considered to be the British Intelligence Service, next the American "FBI" and the Soviet "NKVD". Yugoslavian "UDBa", although young, was regarded as a very good and effective organization.

2. Practical work with cooperators. Characteristic qualities required from cooperators were: good health, good sight and hearing, good handwriting, ability of observation, no talkativeness, not addicted to drinking and no women chasers. Students were taught from which circles cooperators were to be recruited and how they were to be checked by state authorities, party organizations and private persons. For giving instructions to cooperators, students of counter-intelligence school were taught that cooperators were not permitted to know more about a suspected person than absolutely necessary. Practice of maintaining contact with cooperators by means of "residents" or by personal contact in so-called "public apartments" (javocni stan) and "conspiracy apartments" (konspirativni stan) was the same as described in Rpt. A, Section III.

3. Practice of legendary reports and misinformation. Legendary reports were falsified intelligence reports conveyed to foreign intelligence services by "dual agents". These reports always had to contain some true info on less important things, e.g. structural features of bldgs. If there was in question a top secret info of the state or armed forces, such as military ammunition dumps, organization of Yugoslavian intelligence and counter-intelligence service, which an unfriendly agent attempted to obtain, legendary reports were not permitted to be given. In such cases, dual agents were given misinformation. Misinforming reports did not contain any truth.

4. Practice of realization by apprehension or disintegration was the same as described in Rpt. A, Section III.

Students of Militia counter-intelligence school in ZAGREB had no books. Teachers had typed books for lectures. Students were permitted to take notes during lectures. Besides, instructors dictated most important stuff at the end of each lesson. For this purpose, students had 2 copy-books, each page numbered, from 1 to 100. Copy-books were locked in class-room after lectures.

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Examination at the end of courses of instruction consisted of 2 theoretical and 1 practical task. Theoretical question referred to all subjects of instruction. Practical task was recruiting of an "agent" or "informant" carried out by a student, whereby another student had to play the role of "agent" or "informant".

During examination, the following persons were present: Commander of "UDBa" for the Croatian Republic, Colonel-General DRAKULIC; commander of Militia for Croatia, Colonel Lutva AHMETOVIC, afterwards member of Politbureau of Croatian Communist Party's Central Committee in ZAGREB; commander of Militia Counter-intelligence for Croatia, Major Joza BAHORIC, at that time director of school; 2 "UDBa" officers, one Colonel, one Major, instructors of school, names unknown.

65 students out of 90 participants passed the examination; all of them were advanced to higher ranks, if they were NCOs, to rank of 2nd Lt. Students having failed the examination, had to sign an obligation to keep silent, and were returned to their Militia units.

IV. GENERAL INFORMATION:

SOURCE heard from other "KOS" officers that there were 80 "KOS" officers in Croatia having completed counter-intelligence school, but serving as normal Militia officers. The reason was that a number of "KOS" officers was reduced by reorganization of Militia 1951. Thereby each Militia company had only 1 "KOS" officer, while previously every Militia Administration had its own "KOS" officer.

W. L. VAN METER
Major, USAF
for Commander
7051 AISS

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

| SUBJECT | | |
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| CONFINEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE OF CARDINAL STEPINAC | | |
| AREA REPORTED ON: KRASIC: YUGOSLAVIA | FROM (Agency): 7050 AISW (USAFE) | |
| DATE OF REPORT: 13 - 20 Oct 54 | DATE OF INFORMATION: Dec 51 - May 52 | EVALUATION: C-3 |
| PREPARED BY (Officer): W. L. VAN METER, Major, USAF | SOURCE: 219536 | |

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)
None

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I. PREAMBLE:

SOURCE was member of Yugoslavian Militia Counter-Intelligence service Aug 50 - Dec 51. Highest rank held by SOURCE was 2nd Lt. SOURCE then was appointed by Croatian Ministry of Interior in ZAGREB (45 48N/15 58E) commander of militia post in KRASIC (coordinates unknown; located southwest of ZAGREB, district JASTREBARSKO (45 40N/15 39E)) with special order to guard Cardinal STEPINAC. SOURCE was on this duty Dec 51 - May 52, had close connection and cooperation with Yugoslavian Secret Police, knew all details how surveillance of confined Cardinal STEPINAC was carried out. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt; all figures are approximate unless otherwise specified.

II. CONFINEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE OF CARDINAL STEPINAC:

On 4 Dec 51, SOURCE was summoned by phone to Croatian Minister of Interior Ivan KRAJACIC. When SOURCE came to minister's office in ZAGREB, at that time on "Opaticka" Street # 1, commander of militia for Croatian Republic, Colonel Lutva AHMETOVIC was present. Minister KRAJACIC appointed SOURCE commander of militia post in KRASIC and ordered him to report again next morning. When SOURCE came there again, 5 Dec 51, Minister KRAJACIC told SOURCE that Cardinal STEPINAC would be released from jail and transferred to KRASIC 6 Dec 51, and SOURCE would be responsible that the Cardinal would not be killed by Yugoslavian Communists or Soviet spies. Minister added that all militia men of his post in KRASIC were good Communists and former cooperators of Counter-Intelligence Service, and ordered SOURCE to treat them well and to instruct them to show politeness toward rural population of KRASIC. SOURCE was ordered to make a sketch showing disposition of guards in KRASIC during night, and to check all persons entering or leaving the house where the Cardinal would live.

Same day, 5 Dec 51, SOURCE went to KRASIC by motorcycle, met the old commander of militia post with 5 militia men and gave them written order of Croation Minister of Interior to go to JASTREBARSKO immediately. In the afternoon, 20 new militia men arrived in KRASIC; only 17 of them actually were militia men. 3 of them were "UDBa" officers (Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti - State Security Administration) with special assignments, but wore normal militia uniform. One of these "UDBa" officers was Major Stevo LABUS, chief of clergy-section of State Security Administration in ZAGREB (ref to Rpt A, Sec X,1); names of 2 others unknown. 3 "UDBa" officers, although serving as ordinary militia men, were not subordinate to local militia commander. SOURCE inspected -

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terrain and immediately made a sketch in 2 copies showing disposition of guards during night. Commander of militia for Croatia, Colonel Lutva AHMETOVIC arrived in KRASIC in the evening, SOURCE handed over 2 copies of his sketch, one for militia commander personally, the other for State Security Administration in ZAGREB. Militia commander ordered militia men to show politeness toward population in KRASIC and always to salute Cardinal STEPINAC when meeting him on the street.

Same evening, militia commander gave SOURCE the following orders:

1. All persons not belonging to the parish of KRASIC, are forbidden to enter the church in KRASIC.

2. All motor vehicles coming to or leaving KRASIC between 0600 and 1800 hours are to be checked at a distance of 8km from KRASIC. Names and exact personal data of all passengers of motor vehicles, and numbers of licence plates are to be noted. Trucks are not permitted to carry any civilians not belonging to this truck. Suspected persons are to be arrested.

3. Commander of militia post in KRASIC was ordered to go every morning by motorcycle to JASTREBARSKO and to hand over to State Security Authority a written report with names and personal data of all persons having visited Cardinal STEPINAC on the preceding day. During winter, commander of KRASIC militia post had to go only to village GUCI (coord unknown) located between KRASIC and JASTREBARSKO) where he had to meet "UDBa" commander from JASTREBARSKO and to hand over reports.

4. Parson's house in KRASIC where Cardinal STEPINAC had to live, was to be guarded by one militia man between 0600 and 1800 hours. Militia man had order to note all car numbers, without stopping cars, to note how long passengers of each car were in the Cardinal's house, and to restrain all suspected pedestrians from entering the house. Inhabitants from KRASIC were permitted to visit Cardinal, but they were checked as to what they carried and their names and reason and time of visit were noted. Communists from KRASIC were not admitted. Practically, only the Cardinal's relatives could enter the house. Militia men guarding the house were relieved every 4 hours. For the first 6 weeks, this duty was done by 3 "UDBa" officers dressed in militia uniforms. Afterwards, they left KRASIC.

5. Parson's house was to be guarded by one militia man during night, i.e. from 1800-0600 hours. This guard continuously had to patrol around parson's house and adjacent church. Militia men were relieved every 2 hours.

6. Cardinal STEPINAC was permitted to move within the village KRASIC and to visit whomever he wanted. Militia man on guard duty had order to follow the Cardinal, to see where he went, how long he stayed there, whom he met. Possible attemps of the Cardinal to escape were to be prevented, if necessary by force.

In addition to this order, SOURCE personally ordered 2-3 militia men to walk in the village in order to intensify surveillance of the Cardinal's movements.

Militia commander, Colonel AHMETOVIC, told SOURCE that the Cardinal would arrive in KRASIC in the same evening and then returned to ZAGREB.

At 2300 hours, 5 Dec 51, three limousines arrived in KRASIC; first car with General DRAKULIC, former "UDBa" commander for Croatia, second car with Cardinal STEPINAC and a priest from ZAGREB cathedral as driver, third car with the chief of criminal justice section of the Croatian Ministry of Interior, name unknown. General DRAKULIC opened the door of the Cardinal's car. Cardinal STEPINAC was welcomed by the parson of KRASIC, Joza VRANEKOVIC, born in SAMOBOR

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(45 48N/15 43E), and conducted into the house. General DRAKULIC and chief of criminal justice section carried the Cardinal's luggage into the house, then left together with the priest, driver of second car.

Cardinal STEPINAC occupied rooms on 2nd floor of parson's house. SOURCE observed that light was turned out at 0300 hours in the morning. Next day, 6 Dec 51, in the morning, Cardinal went to nearby church, but did not celebrate mass. On this day, 10 cars with visitors, most of them diplomats from ZAGREB, came to KRASIC. Later on, visitors came every day, as long as SOURCE was there. On 7 Dec 51, 0600 hours, Cardinal STEPINAC celebrated an early Advent's mass. Church was overcrowded and half of KRASIC population standing outside of church. Inhabitants of town began to visit the Cardinal 5-6 days later, but militia admitted only a few of them usually relatives only.

SOURCE was ordered by "UDBa" commander in JASTREBARSKO, Capt. 1st class Joza DRPIC (ref to Rpt A, Sec X,4) to introduce himself to Cardinal STEPINAC and to ask the Cardinal if he considered a personal protection necessary or not. "UDBa" only wanted to know what the Cardinal would answer. On 8 Dec 51, SOURCE went into parson's house, asked the parson to announce him to the Cardinal, and accompanied by the parson, introduced himself to the Cardinal. Having been questioned about his security, the Cardinal answered he was very satisfied that militia organs were taking care of his security, however, he would prefer not to be shadowed by militia step by step. By order of "UDBa" commander DRPIC, SOURCE had to address the Cardinal with "Doctor". SOURCE then returned to militia post bldg, a former property of the Cardinal, and reported to Capt DRPIC what he talked to the cardinal. In the future, SOURCE met the Cardinal only twice in the courtyard of parson's house and spoke a few words only to him.

On 24 Dec 51, Christmas Eve, 5 "UDBa" officers from ZAGREB, all of them specialists for investigation of clergy, and Capt DRPIC from JASTREBARSKO came to militia post in KRASIC. There also came 2 "UDBa" agents from ZAGREB who had order to go to church to Christmas matins, to watch the Cardinal's sermon and to give a written report to "UDBa". Christmas service was attended by numerous people of town and of other villages, even from Slovenia, so that militia was unable to stop all of them.

All Sunday services and sermons were held by Cardinal STEPINAC. He went for walks very seldom, and then only to see his relatives. The Cardinal received money from the ZAGREB cathedral, and also many gift packages with food, mostly from USA. Housekeeper of parson's house were 5 nuns.

Militia men were not permitted to enter the church. Sermons of the Cardinal were watched by "UDBa" agents Jelka STEPINAC, a remote relative of the Cardinal, and Marija (called "Mara") STEPINAC, the sister of the Cardinal. They had to give written reports to operational officer of State Security Authority in JASTREBARSKO, first name Joza, who was responsible for the KRASIC area and lived in the militia post bldg in KRASIC. Marija STEPINAC met her brother, the Cardinal, every day, and had order to report to "UDBa" all details that her brother was doing at home. The Cardinal gave his siter Marija money and food, but did not like her because she had been a partisan during World War II. Another "UDBa" agent was Branko STEPINAC, son of Marija STEPINAC (i.e. the Cardinal's nephew), who also had order to report everything what the Cardinal was doing. The Cardinal liked Branko, gave him money and food. SOURCE knew that operational officer "Joza" also met other unknown agents in KRASIC who were ordered to watch the Cardinal.

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Another sister of the Cardinal, Terezija (called "Reza") STEPINAC, widow, was no agent. The Cardinal liked her and usually on Sundays went to her place for dinner.

Operational officer "Joza" was called back to JASTREBARSKO Feb 52, but remained operational officer for the KRASIC area. His special duty in KRASIC was taken over by operational officer, first name "Pero", born Dalmatian, "UDBa" specialists for investigation of clergy, who came from KARLOVAC (45 29N/15 33 E) and lived in the militia post bldg. "Pero" did not tell SOURCE any details of his duty, SOURCE only knew that "Pero" met "UDBa" agents Marija, Branko and Jelka STEPINAC. "Pero" even had meetings with the Parson VRANEKOVIC SOURCE had impression that "Pero" attempted to recruit him as "UDBa" agent. SOURCE only heard from "Pero" that the Cardinal was writing a book.

Letters forwarded by and mailed to the Cardinal were not opened. SOURCE was ordered by "UDBa" commander in JASTREBARSKO to recruit the KRASIC post-office employee Djuro BABIC to work as "UDBa" informant and BABIC agreed. His daily reports contained exact addresses of forwarded and received letters and packages, description of envelopes and packages, their weight, and contents of packages. Daily reports were handed over by SOURCE to "UDBa" commander in JASTREBARSKO.

Entire militia personnel in KRASIC had order to talk to local citizens and to find out their opinion about the Cardinal. Written reports contained these observations were submitted to "UDBa" commander in JASTREBARSKO.

Militia post in KRASIC had 17 rifles, Yugoslavian model 48, manufactured in KRAGUJEVAC (44 01N/20 55E), 5 rounds; 7 submachine guns, copy of Soviet SHPAGIN, made in KRAGUJEVAC, partly drum, partly box magazine; 2 German MG 42 light machine guns; 2 wooden boxes with total of 100 hand grenades. Submachine guns, machine guns and hand grenades were provided for defense. Militia men on duty were armed with rifles.

Local Communist Party Committee in KRASIC had about 10 members. SOURCE gave them order not to undertake anything against the Cardinal and to notify him if they would find out that anybody would plan or prepare actions against the Cardinal.

III. PERSONAL DATA:

Marija STEPINAC, called "Mara", the Cardinal's sister, "UDBa" agent, 40 years, born in KRASIC, 1.75m, corpulent, brown hair, brown eyes, red complexion. She was widow and had 1 son, Branko STEPINAC. Her husband was killed during World War II as Red partisan. She likes to drink. Was a partisan herself after 1943 and member of Communist Party, but later dismissed from party for unknown reasons.

Branko STEPINAC, son of Marija STEPINAC, "UDBa" agent, 20 years, born in KRASIC, 1.78m, slender, brown hair, brown eyes; single. Completed high school in KARLOVAC, was then student at ZAGREB University. Came to KRASIC every Sunday. Was suffering from tuberculosis of lungs.

Jelka STEPINAC, remote relative of the Cardinal, "UDBa" agent, 28 years, born in KRASIC, 1.60m, slender, blond hair, blue eyes, married, no children. Was for 5 years in ZAGREB to become a nun, but returned to KRASIC because of sickness. Had close connection with nuns who were housekeepers of parson's house in KRASIC.

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Djuro BABIC, chief of KRASIC post office, "UDBa" informant, 45 years, born in LIKA region (44 46N/15 10E), 1.80m, stocky, black hair, black eyes, thick black eyebrowes, married, no children.

IV. GENERAL INFORMATION:

SOURCE heard from "UDBa" operational officer "Joza" from JASTREBARSKO that Cardinal STEPINAC previously was imprisoned in a separate small house in the prison in LEPOGLAVA (46 13N/16 02E) where he had several rooms and a small private chapel. He had radio, received newspapers, and was permitted to celebrate mass. The house was surrounded by a separate wall and no prison officials were permitted to enter this house. The Cardinal had no contact with other prisoners. Food was brought to the Cardinal by a militia officer. The Cardinal allegedly rejected TITO's proposal of release if he would leave Yugoslavia.

SOURCE heard from Major LABUS, chief of clery-section of State Security Administration in ZAGREB, that Croation Government proposed to Cardinal STEPINAC to go to the island HVAR (43 07N/16 45E) where he would live in the bishop's house. The reason of this proposal was to make surveillance of Cardinal STEPINAC easier. However, the Cardinal rejected this proposal and demanded the right to live and to die in his native place, KRASIC.

W. L. VAN METER
Major, USAF
Commander
7051 AISS

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

| SUBJECT | | |
|---|---|---|
| YUGOSLAVIAN ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT | | |
| AREA REPORTED ON: YUGOSLAVIA | | FROM (Agency): 7050 AISW (USAFE) |
| DATE OF REPORT: 13- 20 Oct 54 | DATE OF INFORMATION: Aug 50 - May 52 | EVALUATION: C-3 |
| PREPARED BY (Officer): W. L. VAN METER, Major, USAF | | SOURCE: 219536 |

REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)

None

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I. PREAMBLE:

SOURCE was a member of Yugoslavian Militia Counter Intelligence Service Aug 50 - May 52. Highest Rank held by SOURCE was 2nd Lt. During his service with Yugoslavian militia, SOURCE observed small arms, hand grenades, recoilless anti-tank weapons, tanks, trucks and motorcycles used by the Yugoslavian militia, border guard and Army. SOURCE was able to give a fair description of these weapons and vehicles. SOURCE had no info other than given in this Rpt; all figures are approximate unless otherwise specified.

II. YUGOSLAVIAN ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT:

Since about 1950 or 1951, the standard pistol of the Yugoslavian Militia and Army was a 9mm hammerless type weapon known as "FN". It had a grip safety the recoil spring was around the barrel and the forward barrel bearing was a cylindrically shaped piece which could be removed by a partial rotation. On top of its slide, this weapon was marked with the Yugoslavian coat of arms, a serial number and the year of production. The right side bore the marking "FN". SOURCE heard from comrades that this pistol was made in the small arms fcty at KRAGUJEVAC (44 01N/20 55E).

The Yugoslavian Army employed a copy of the Soviet 7.62mm SHPAGIN submachine gun, made in KRAGUJEVAC. It was used with drum or box magazine. The top of the receiver of this weapon was marked with the Yugoslavian coat of arms and the date of manufacture. The militia employed SHPAGIN, British GLEN and German SCHMEISSER submachine guns.

The 7.9mm MAUSER short rifle made in KRAGUJEVAC was standard equipment in the militia, border guard, and Army. This was practically identical with the German model 98k carbine. Until about 1949, the Army also had Soviet rifles and carbines, but these were put in storage.

A copy of the CSR BRNO model 26 light machine gun made in KRAGUJEVAC was employed by the Yugoslavian Army. The top of the receiver of this weapon was marked with the Yugoslavian coat of arms, year of production and an abbreviation of "KRAGUJEVA". SOURCE could not recall the exact letters in the abbreviation. The militia had the KRAGUJEVAC copy of the BRNO light machine gun in training schools only. For operational use, they employed the CSR made BRNO, British BREN, Italian BREDA and German MG 42 light machine guns.

3 INCLS.
#1. MEMORY SKETCH of Yugoslavian Anti-Tank Hand Grenades.
#2. MEMORY SKETCH of Yugoslavian Recoilless Anti-Tank Weapon and Projectile.
#3. MEMORY SKETCH of Yugoslavian MARIBOR "TAM" Bus.

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SOURCE was not knowledgeable on heavy machine guns, mortars and artillery.

Ref to Incl 1, this Rpt, Memory Sketch of defensive and incendiary anti-tank hand grenades.

The Army and Militia had a new type defensive hand grenade made in KRAGUJEVAC, called the "KRAGUJEVKA". It had a serrated, cast iron, egg-shaped body painted black, and was provided with a screw top. To operate, the top was unscrewed, and the igniter struck against a hard surface.

A second type of defensive hand grenade made in KRAGUJEVAC had a lever on its side and a pull ring, and closely resembled the US defensive hand grenade.

Icendiary anti-tank grenades made in KRAGUJEVAC included the model # 1 and the type "KS". Both of these had dark-brown glass bodies of bottle shape, and were hermetically sealed at the top with a metal cap. The model # 1 grenade had a clear glass rib containing the igniter. This was an integral part of the body. The "KS" grenade did not have the glass rib for the igniter. The model # 1 grenade developed a heat of 900 degrees Centigrade, the "KS" about 1,200 degrees Centigrade. In operating these grenades, it was only necessary to throw them against the armored vehicle.

Ref to Incl 2, this Rpt, Memory Sketch of recoilless anti-tank weapon and projectile.

When SOURCE attended counter-intelligence school in ZAGREB (45 48N/15 58E) Aug 50 - Nov 50, he observed a recoilless anti-tank weapon and its ammunition. The officer instructor at counter-intelligence school said that this weapon was produced in Yugoslavia. SOURCE again observed this weapon in army units during 1950 and 1951 in OSIJEK (45 33N/18 42E) and ZAGREB, and also with the border guard in 1951 at PODRAVSKA SLATINA (45 43N/17 42E). The weapon had a cylindrical, metal, smooth bore tube open at both ends. Tube walls were about 5mm thick. A wooden grip and a trigger were positioned beneath the tube. The grip was painted brown, and the tube was O.D. color. A set of open sights was on the left side of the tube. The rear sight had a revolving drum elevator. SOURCE knew nothing about the firing mechanism. The weapon was muzzle loaded with a lightweight projectile, about 0.5kg, having stabilizing fins. The projectile body was of unpainted aluminum color. The fins were painted a light green color, and the impact fuze at the forward end was red. A short distance in front of the fins were two black stripes, 1.5cm wide, encircling the projectile body. SOURCE was not knowledgeable on the inner contents of the projectile or the propelling charge. The weapon was served by a two men crew, a loader and firer. Its maximum effective range was 80m, but its best effectiveness was at 25m.

In a May day parada at BELGRADE (44 50N/20 30E) during 1951, SOURCE observed about 12 heavy tanks. It was announced over loudspeakers during the parade that these tanks were made in Yugoslavia, and SOURCE also saw this in the Army newspaper "NARODNA ARMIJA". In March or April 1952, SOURCE saw about 3 or 4 of these tanks at an Army tank and artillery training area near JASTREBARSKO (45 40N/15 39E). SOURCE heard from comrades that these tanks were produced at a "turbine plant" near DUGA RESA (45 27N/15 30E). As SOURCE was not interested in armored vehicles, he did not note the number of road wheels, caliber of gun, or other technical details of these tanks.

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Ref to Incl 3, this Rpt, Memory Sketch of MARIBOR "TAM" Bus.

For transport, the Army and militia had American jeeps, American 3-axle trucks, MARIBOR "TAM" buses and Austrian "PUCH" motorcycles. The "TAM" bus was made at MARIBOR (46 36N/15 40E). It had a Diesel engine, was of 2-axle type with dual wheels in rear and held about 30-40 passengers. Two doors were on either side at front and rear, and an unknown number of windows. The paint job was 2-tone, with blue on the lower half of the vehicle and white on the upper. These buses were for transport of Army, Air Force, and militia officers.

W. L. Van Meter major USAF
for W. L. VAN METER
Major, USAF
Commander
7051 AISS

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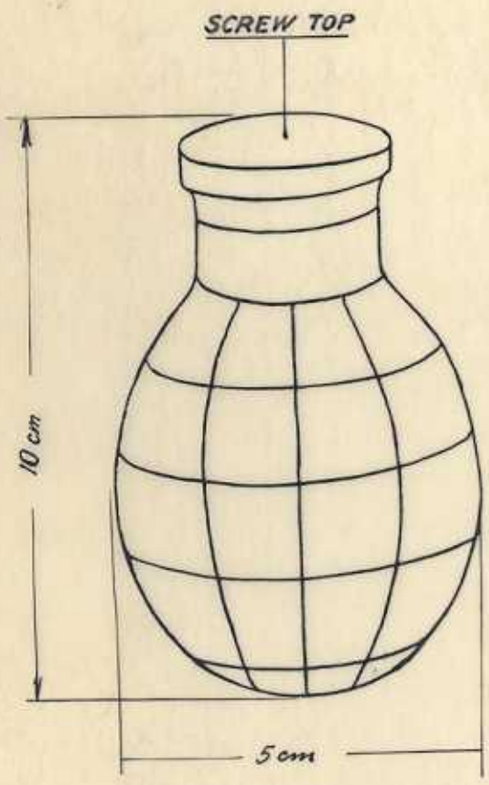


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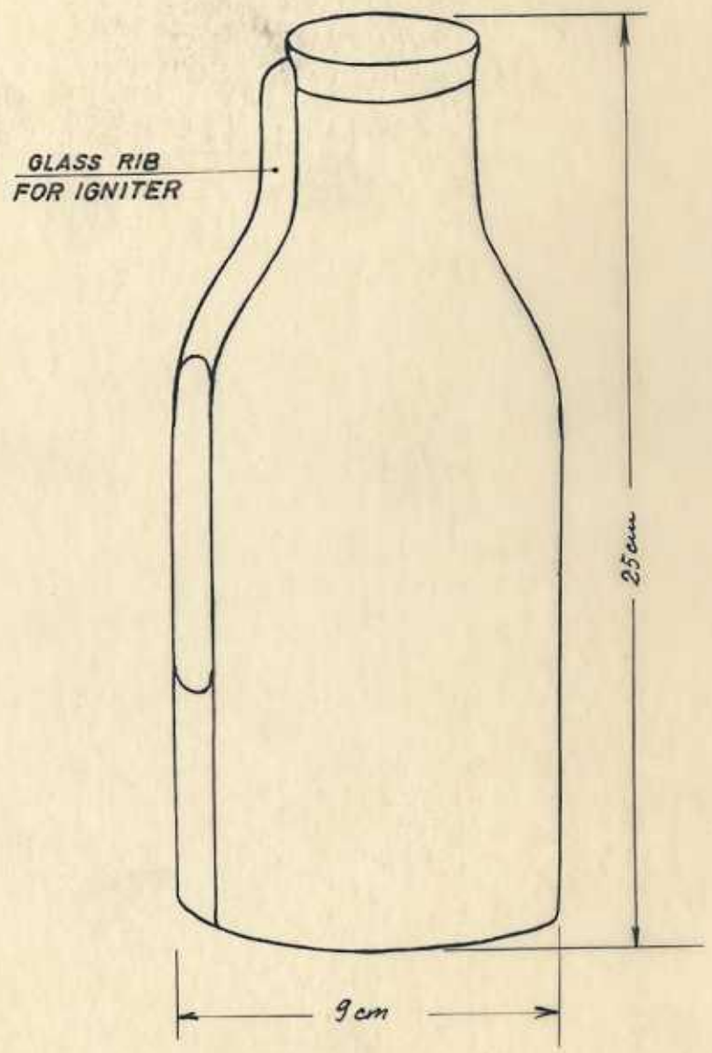


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Memory Sketch of Yugoslavian Recoilless
Antitank Weapon and Projectile
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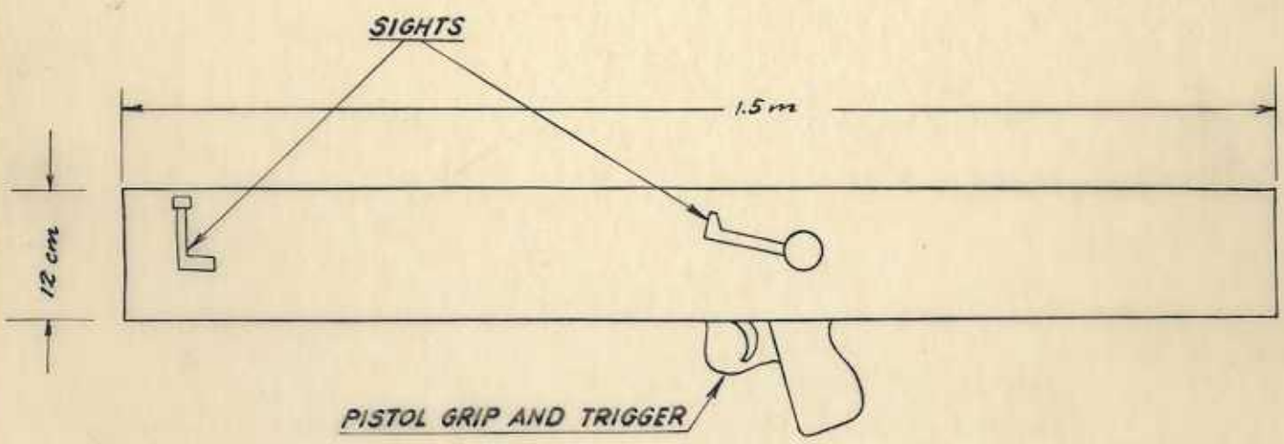


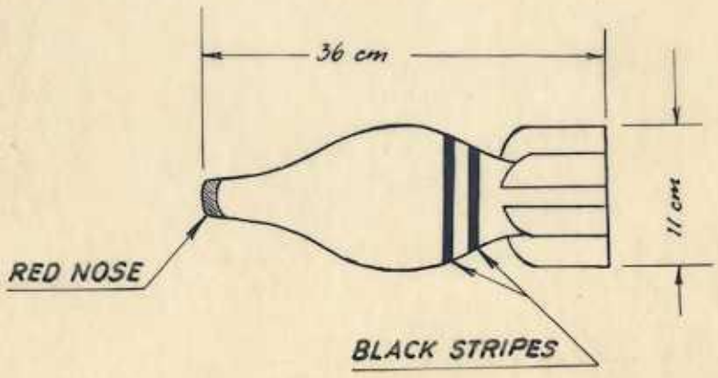


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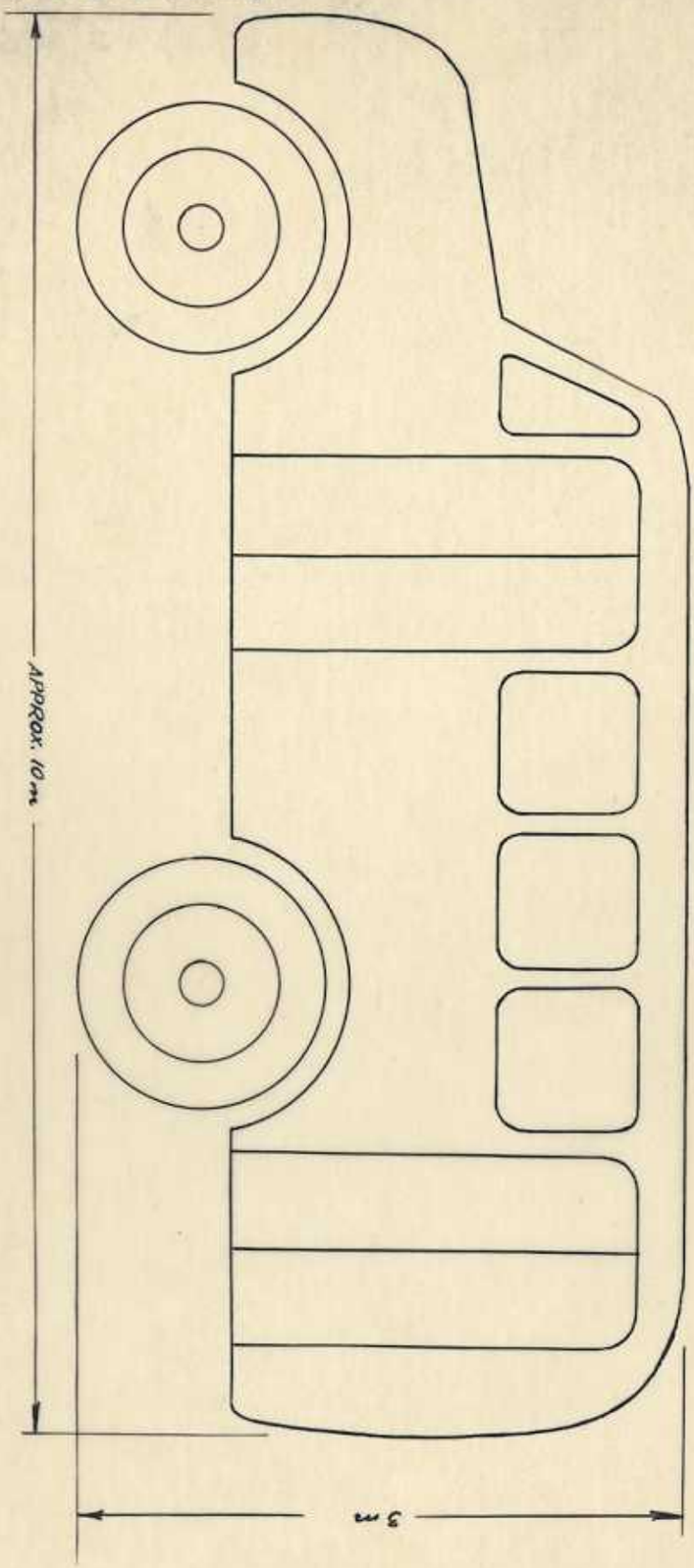


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